

Lunex Metals High-Grade Gold-Silver Results Confirms Robustness of Historical Targets at the Luna Roja Project in Santa Cruz, Argentina; Ground Magnetics Extend and Refine Drill Targets

Vancouver, British Columbia – February 12, 2026 – Lunex Metals Corp. (“Lunex” or the “Company”) is pleased to report results from recent surface sampling and geophysical interpretation on the Luna Roja Gold–Silver Project (“Luna Roja” or the “Project”), located in Santa Cruz Province, Argentina. The results confirm historical targets, return high-grade gold–silver values at surface samples, and significantly refine and extend historical target areas through ground magnetic surveying.

Highlights

- **Surface sampling confirms historical targets** and returns **high-grade gold–silver values**, including samples grading up to **13.26 g/t Au and 1,155 g/t Ag**, supporting the robustness of previously identified mineralized zones.
- **Ground magnetometry extends and refines target areas** by outlining key structural corridors and lithological contrasts interpreted to be associated with epithermal mineralization.
- **Historical exploration results and recent work together validate Luna Roja as a multi-target high-grade epithermal gold–silver system** within the Deseado Massif.

Joaquin Mignaqui, CEO of Lunex commented: “*These initial surface results, highlighted by samples grading up to 13.26 g/t Au and 1,155 g/t Ag, together with insights derived from the recently completed geophysical survey, underscore the significant exploration potential of our flagship Luna Roja Project. The team is advancing the planning of the 2026 exploration drill program, and management remains committed to timely disclosure of results and activities to keep shareholders fully informed of ongoing progress at Lunex Metals.*”

Target Confirmation and Surface Results

Lunex started a surface program on its flagship Luna Roja Project, located in the Deseado Massif of Argentine Patagonia, in October 2025 (Figure 1). The program has focused on the historical targets Cruz del Sur, Orion, Estella del Norte, Alpha, Lambda and Omega sectors (Figure 2), where previous explorers identified gold- and silver-bearing mineralization hosted in epithermal veins and felsic dome complexes.

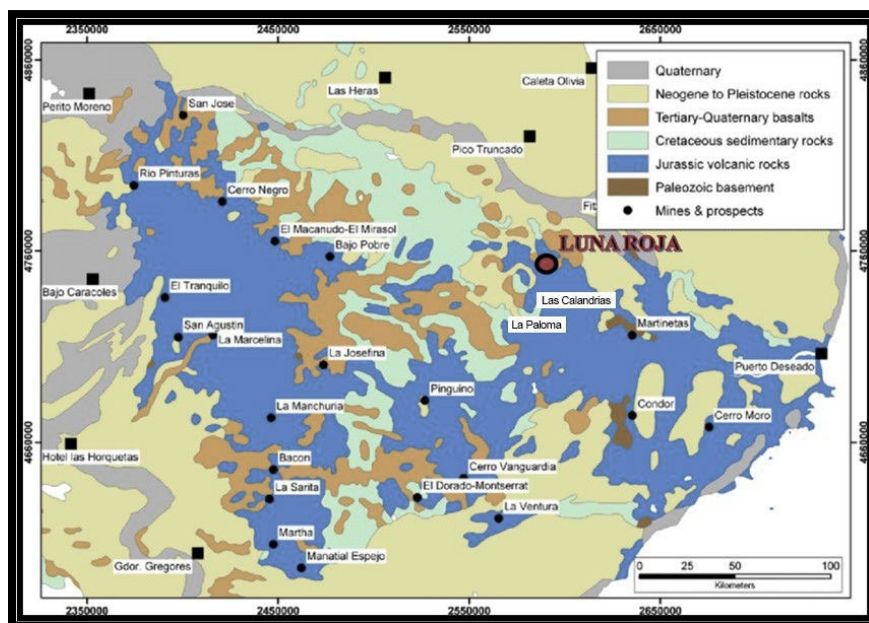


Figure 1: Location map showing the Luna Roja Project within the Deseado Masif, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina.

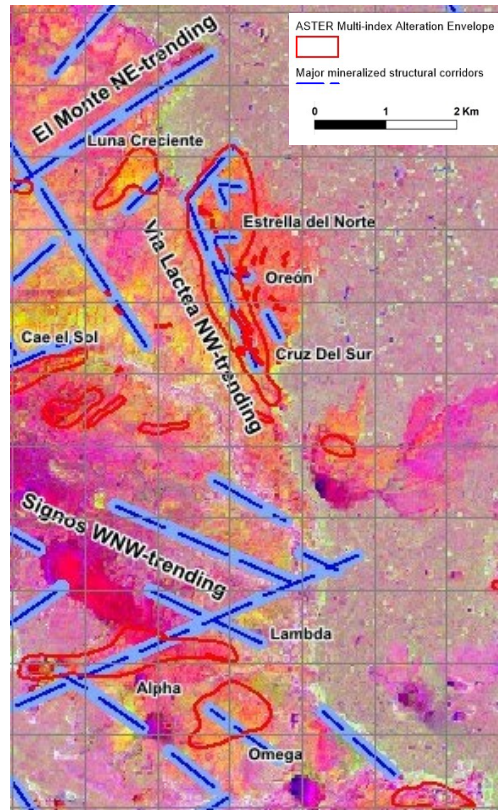


Figure 2: ASTER alteration and structural interpretation map showing the main target areas hosted along the Vía Láctea (NW-trending), Signos (WNW-trending) and El Monte (NE-trending) mineralized corridors.

The fieldwork included detailed geological mapping, alteration and structural frameworks. A total of 31 rock chip and 23 channel samples were collected from surface outcrops. Additionally, 27 samples were collected and are pending analytical results.

Results confirm the presence of significant gold–silver mineralization at surface, with grades up to 13.26 g/t Au and 1,155 g/t Ag.

ID Sample	Northing	Easting	Altitude	Sector	Type	Interval	Au g/t	Ag ppm	As ppm	Hg ppb
1004	4759291	589117	246	Cruz del Sur	Chip	1.00	1.48	241.0	638	5896
1005	4759291	589144	249	Cruz del Sur	Chip	1.00	1.65	1,155.0	242	4686
1007	4760927	588665	262	Estrella del Norte	Channel	1.00	1.97	7.2	39	10
1008	4760926	588665	262	Estrella del Norte	Channel	1.00	4.02	4.3	37	8
1009	4760924	588664	262	Estrella del Norte	Channel	1.00	13.26	8.2	32	59
1044	4755692	589126	234	Lambda	Channel	1.00	1.13	19.9	3014	305
1045	4755691	589124	231	Lambda	Channel	1.00	1.06	27.8	3404	835

Table 1. Selected Surface Rock-Chip and Channel Sample Results (7 of 54) – Luna Roja Project, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina

At the south end of Estrella del Norte, 3 channel samples were collected that assayed 1.97 g/t gold and 7.2 g/t silver over 1.0 metres, 4.02 g/t gold and 4.03 g/t silver over 1.0 metres; and 13.26 g/t gold and 8.2 g/t silver over 1.0 metres from an outcrop of altered rhyolitic dome rocks with fine disseminated sulfides and stockwork-style mineralization.

At Cruz del Sur, at the south end of the Via Lactea Fault, a chip sample was collected that assayed 1.65 g/t gold and 1155 g/t silver over 1.0 metres and 1.48 g/t gold and 241 g/t silver over 1.0 metres, from hydrothermal breccia with quartz–adularia– sericite alteration.

Local results exceed previously reported values along the NW-trending Vía Láctea mineralized corridor and associated fault system. These results support the continuity and tenor of mineralization previously reported at Luna Roja and reinforce the validity of historical targets across the Project area ([Figure 3](#)). Rock-chip and channel samples are selective by nature and may not be representative of average grades across mineralized zones.

The samples were collected by Lunex personnel and contractors and submitted to Alex Stewart International laboratories, located in San Julián, Santa Cruz, Argentina for analysis for gold via 30-gram fire assay with atomic adsorption finish (method Au4-30); 39-element (including Ag) Inductively Couple Plasma analysis (method ICPMA-39) and cold vapor technique” for Mercury (method G-5).

Channel and rock-chip samples included 10% QA/QC controls through the insertion of blank samples at the beginning of each analytical batch and immediately prior to samples with strong visible mineralization, to monitor potential contamination and carryover during sample preparation and analysis.

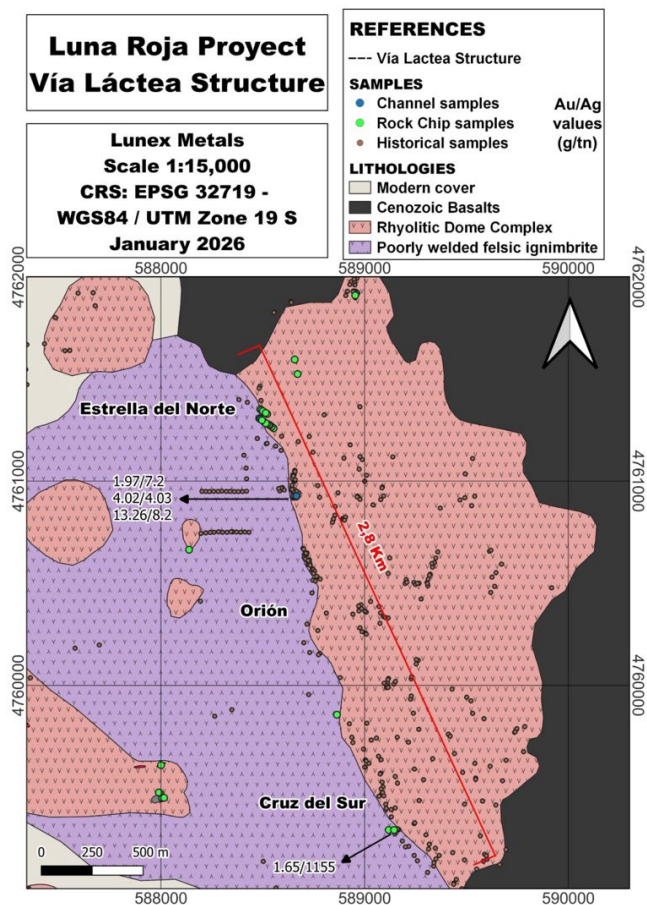


Figure 3: Geologic map of the 2.8km Via Lactea mineralized corridor with location of the surface sample.

Ground Magnetic and Target Refinement

Additionally, the Company completed a ground magnetic survey over key areas of the Project ([Figure 4](#)). A total of 49 survey lines totaling 330.04 km were completed by Quantec Geoscience. The interpretation of the magnetic data acquired during the program has:

- Improved definition of major structural trends; such as Via Lactea NW-trend, Signos WNW-trend and El Monte NE-trending
- Identified extensions of known target areas beneath shallow cover; included high magnetic anomalies beneath the Cae el Sol and Luna Creciente sectors.
- Highlighted additional zones of interest aligned with mapped faults and alteration, which may represent additional exploration targets.

Integration of magnetometry with geological mapping and surface geochemistry has resulted in a refined interpretation of the structural framework which is thought to be the major control over mineralization and has enhanced confidence in the scale and continuity of the epithermal system across the project.

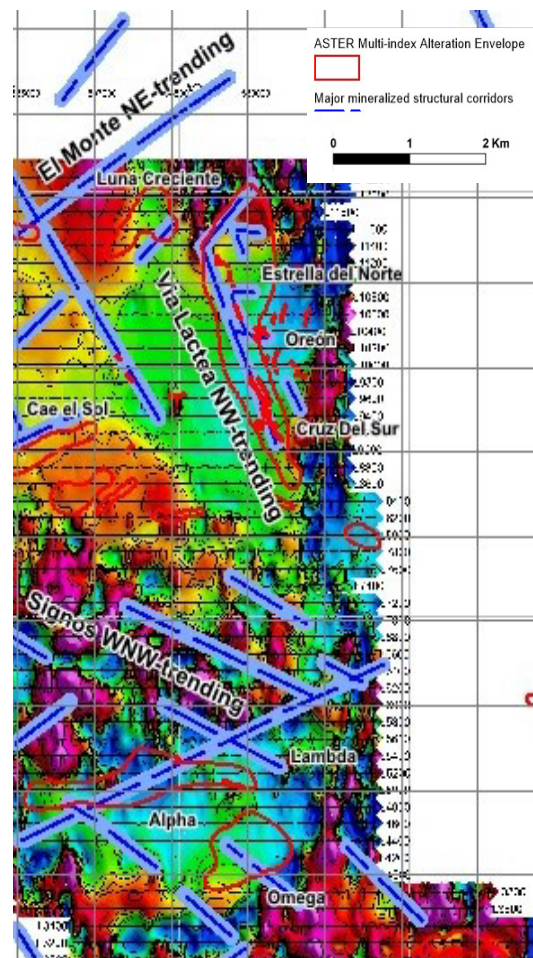


Figure 4: Reduced-to-pole (RTP) magnetic map overlain by ASTER alteration and interpreted structures, highlighting the main target areas along the major mineralized corridors: Vía Láctea (NW-trending), Signos (WNW-trending) and El Monte (NE-trending).

About Luna Roja Project

The Luna Roja Project was acquired by Lunex on October 6, 2025 (see the Company's press release dated October 6, 2025 announcing the acquisition of the Project).

The project is located within the Deseado Massif, in Santa Cruz province, Argentina. The Deseado Massif is characterized by the large presence of Jurassic volcanic rocks hosting numerous low-sulphidation epithermal gold–

silver deposits and mines, such as Cerro Vanguardia (AngloGold Ashanti Limited and Fomicruz S.E.), Cerro Negro (Newmont Corporation), Cerro Moro (Pan American Silver), and San José (Hochschild Mining PLC- McEwen Mining Inc.).

Exploration at Luna Roja commenced in 2007–2008, when early prospecting identified hydrothermal alteration and anomalous pathfinder geochemistry. In 2010, follow-up exploration led to the discovery of gold mineralization in rhyolitic stockworks and hydrothermal breccias, with surface float samples grading up to 26.3 g/t Au, confirming the presence of an epithermal system.

Between 2011 and 2012, systematic programs including geological mapping, trenching, soil and rock-chip sampling, and induced polarization surveys outlined a broad mineralized footprint spatially associated with the Vía Láctea fault system.

In 2019, limited diamond drilling confirmed gold mineralization at depth associated with silicification and structural controls, while leaving substantial portions of the system untested (as reported by Magna Terra Minerals Inc. in its public disclosure).

Lunex's recent work, including remote sensing, detailed geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, and ground magnetometry, has enabled the definition of multiple drill targets.

In Q1 2026, the Company plans to complete approximately 3,000 metres of diamond drilling (DDH) designed to test priority targets defined through the integration of surface geochemistry, geological mapping, remote sensing, and ground magnetic data. The initial drill program will focus on evaluating the continuity, geometry, and grade distribution of gold–silver mineralization along the main mineralized corridors.

This drilling phase is expected to be followed in Q2 2026 by additional geological mapping and surface geochemical sampling aimed at testing extensions of the current targets and refining the broader structural and alteration framework of the Project. These activities may be complemented by IP/resistivity surveys to further delineate subsurface controls on mineralization and to support the definition and prioritization of new drill targets for subsequent exploration programs.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Fernando Ganem, P.Geo., Vice President Exploration of the Company, and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

About Lunex Metals Corp.

Lunex Metals Corp. is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on advancing precious metal opportunities in Argentina. The Company is a British Columbia corporation and a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. Lunex conducts its Argentine operations through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Andean Metals S.A.U., an Argentine corporation.

Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding geological interpretations and the implications of geophysical and geochemical results, expected follow up work related to the surface exploration work, future exploration and the objectives and timing thereof, and the extent of mineralization and discovery of zones of high grade gold or silver mineralization. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required by law. Factors that could cause future results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements include risks associated with the Company's ability to complete exploration and drilling programs as expected, possible accidents

and other risks associated with mineral exploration operations, the risk that the Company will encounter unanticipated geological factors, risks associated with the interpretation of exploration results and the results of the metallurgical testing program. The reader is urged to refer to the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis, publicly available through the Canadian Securities Administrators' System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR+) at www.sedarplus.ca for a more complete discussion of such risk factors and their potential effects.

For Further Information

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